

Wednesday, December 19, 1860.

CONGRESS YESTERDAY.—In the Senate, Mr. Crittenden introduced resolutions proposing terms of compromise of existing inter-State difficulties, and made a speech in support of the same.

Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, made a Union speech, denying the right of a State to secede, and taking strong ground in favor of the enforcement of the laws, regardless of pretended acts of secession.

In the House, the resolution offered on Monday, by Mr. Crawford, of Georgia, was laid on the table. The day was mainly devoted to business.

The 18th of December has come and gone, and the Union still survives, notwithstanding the predictions of Senator Hammond and others to the contrary. Whether it owes its continued existence to anything else than the pestilence which frightened the delegates from Columbia, is not altogether certain.

THE COMMITTEE OF THIRTY-THREE.

In this committee, to-day, on motion of Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, the propositions of Mr. Davis, of Maryland, relating to the fugitive slave law, were referred to a sub-committee, to consist of the members from the border slave and border free States.

The subject of the Territories was then taken up, and the Southern members proposed as their ultimatum, that the Constitution be so amended as to secure property in slaves in all the present Territories, and in all territory hereafter to be acquired.

This comprehensive proposition, which covers the whole ground quite down to Cape Horn, was very zealously urged by Mr. Phelps, of Missouri.

We suggest, as an addition to it, that negotiations be opened for some region in Africa, to which the white laborers of this country may be transported.

VIRGINIA.—The Washington Star, edited by a Virginian, said on Saturday, that the secession feeling is on the decrease in Virginia, and that at the present moment, not one tenth of her people are inclined to have their State made a bob to the South Carolina kite. Our own private advices are of the same tenor.

A gentleman from the Norfolk region informs us, that the number of secessionists there does not exceed a fourth of what it was thirty days ago. Similar intelligence reaches us from various quarters.

It is undoubtedly true, that the first blush of opinion was, that, however reluctant, Virginia would be forced into union with the cotton States, in the event of secession, in order to save the market for her negroes, and to prevent the reopening of the African slave trade. But this opinion is yielding to discussion and reflection.

It is perceived that the cotton States will not be restrained from the slave trade by a regard for the interests of Virginia, whether Virginia joins them or not; that if they are restrained, it must be by coercion; and that the maritime States would have a motive to apply this coercion, in the interest of Virginia, if Virginia remains with them, but no motive to apply it, if Virginia leaves them.

STAMPEDE OF MEDICAL STUDENTS.—Seventy students have seceded from the New York University Medical College, and sail for Charleston in the steamer Marion to-day.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

In the House, December 12, Mr. Scott, of California, presented a letter from William Rabe, Esq., Secretary of the Pacific Railroad Convention, accompanied by four volumes of the journal of that Convention, composed of delegates from the States of California, Oregon, and adjacent Territories. Mr. R. says in his letter:

"The proceedings and reports of committees I have the honor herewith to transmit, contain the views and experience and wishes of the people of the Pacific coast, and a large amount of information collected from various quarters, on the traffic, internal and external, connected with the regions west of the Rocky mountains. The people of those regions are loyal to the Union, which has fostered them and given them strength, and they look to Congress for the building of the railroad which will unite them with their Eastern brethren with an iron and indissoluble bond. And they fervently hope that their anxiety to be in easy communication with their friends in the Atlantic States, along the whole of the United States, from Maine to Texas, will be reciprocated."

AN ATTACK ON FORT MOULTRIE EXPECTED.

The following letter is from the wife of an officer stationed at Fort Moultrie:

FORT MOULTRIE, Dec. 11, 1860.
DEAR — I feel too indignant. I can hardly stand the way in which this weak little garrison is treated by the heads of the Government. Troops and proper accommodation are positively refused, and yet the commander has orders to hold and defend the fort. Was ever such a sacrifice (an intentional one) known? The Secretary has sent several officers, at different times, to inspect here, as if that helped. It is a mere sham, to make believe he will do something. In the mean time a crisis is very near. I am to go to Charleston the first of the week. I will not go further if I can help it.

Within a few days we hear—and from so many sources that we cannot doubt it—that the Charlestonians are erecting two batteries, one just opposite us, at a little village, Mount Pleasant, and another on the end of this island; and they dare the commander to interfere while they are getting ready to fight sixty men. In this weak little fort I suppose President Buchanan and Secretary Floyd intend the Southern Confederation to be cemented with the blood of this brave little garrison.

These names shall be handed down to the end of time. When the last man is shot down, I presume they will think of sending troops. The soldiers here deserve great credit, though they know what an unequal number is coming to massacre them; yet they are in good spirits, and will fight desperately. Our commander says he never saw such a brave little band. I feel desperate myself. Our only hope is in God. My love to father and all.

SISTER.

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS, Second Session.

Tuesday, December 18, 1860.

SENATE.

The Chair laid before the Senate the acts of the Territorial Legislature of Washington; which were referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. Lane introduced a series of resolutions, setting forth in detail the differences which have arisen between the States, and which threaten the dissolution of the Union; and providing that, as the present Constitution did not provide means of remedy for existing discontents, the States be invited to send delegates to a National Convention to amend that instrument; that as the Southern States were aggrieved, they first assemble in separate Convention, and agree upon some plan to be submitted to the National Convention. Also declaring that it would be contrary to civilization and religion to force a State to remain in this Union, and pledging the General Government to use no force against a seceding State.

The resolution was laid on the table. Mr. Crittenden, in a patriotic speech, advised compromise and conciliation. He urged Senators to elevate themselves above the petty things of ordinary party warfare, and to stand firmly by the great constitutional principles of our fathers. He said, that if the Southern States seceded peacefully, they would have a right to demand of the North an equal share in the common Territories of the Union. Unless some compromise was adopted, we would be a divided people in less than six months.

The discussion sprang up, even as a wallow up Kentucky, a Union-loving State as she was. Any sacrifice made for the Union was glorious. He urged Senators to consider well the dangers in which the Union was involved, and prove themselves worthy of their high positions by uniting to save the country. He moved the adoption of compromise measures in the form of amendments to the Constitution, proposing the restoration of the Missouri compromise line, and extending it to the Pacific; recognising slavery south and freedom north of it; preventing Congress from legislating on slavery in the District of Columbia, except by desire of a majority of its citizens; tolerating inter-State slave trade; prohibiting African slave trade, and enforcing the fugitive slave law by the repeal of all nullifying laws.

Pending the subject, the Kansas bill was called up and made the special order for Monday next.

Mr. Hale said, that whatever might be the opinion of Senators in regard to the practicability of the plan proposed by Mr. Crittenden, all would acknowledge the purity of his intentions and the patriotism of his heart. It was not to debate that plan that he had taken the floor, but merely to inquire whether the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. Crittenden] or the Senator from Texas [Mr. Wigfall] was the proper and accredited organ of the demands made by the South upon the North. When he had ascertained this from those who represented the Union men of the South, he would like to know if Mr. Crittenden's proposition would satisfy the representatives of the disunion party.

Mr. Saulsbury said he would like to interrupt the Senator.

Mr. Hale. If you are one of that party. Mr. Saulsbury. I am one of the party of the Union, and the State I represent is willing to accept the proposition. Will the Senator from New Hampshire urge these propositions upon the acceptance of his State, if they would save the Union?

Mr. Hale said he would not be willing to adopt the whole of the measures, but would accept some of them. He continued, denouncing the manner in which Republicans and Whigs had been excluded from the offices of the Government. Even the attainments and ability of Edward Everett did not save his nomination as Ambassador from hanging in the Senate, because it was said that at some time—it must have been a long time ago—he had uttered anti-slavery sentiments. He had no fear but that the judgment of the civilized world would silence forever the miserable carpers who demanded more than truth and justice.

Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, said that it was important that the resolution of Mr. Powell should be taken up and adopted.

The resolution of Mr. Powell was accordingly taken up, and agreed to.

Mr. Johnson then called up his resolution, submitted some days since, and proposing certain radical amendments to the Constitution.

Mr. J. addressed the Senate at length, in explanation and advocacy of his proposition. At the conclusion of Mr. Johnson's speech, the Senate, at 3 o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Hon. Israel Washburn, jun., stating that he has placed in the hands of the Governor of Maine his resignation as a member of the House of Representatives from the fifth district, to take effect on the first day of January next.

Mr. Stokes ineffectually endeavored to offer a resolution, proposing the repeal of the act regulating the pay of members of Congress.

Messrs. Stevens and Otero, respectively, offered resolutions looking to legislation for objects concerning the interests of their several Territories, namely, Washington and New Mexico.

Mr. Ely introduced a bill to amend the Pacific telegraph law; which was referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Mr. Boeck made an explanation, as to why he did not vote on certain propositions yesterday, saying that he would never shrink the responsibility which attaches to him as a Representative.

The following resolution, introduced yesterday by Mr. Crawford, was called up:

Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States recognises property in slaves; that the Congress of the United States has passed laws to aid slaveholders in recapturing their slaves, whenever they escape and make their way into the free States; that the Supreme Court of the United States has decided that negroes were not included either in the Declaration of Independence, or in the Constitution of the United States, except as slaves; and that they cannot become citizens. And we, the members of this House, hereby sustain and support this construction of the Constitution, the laws, and such decision of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Sherman said that if the House should now proceed to act upon these resolutions, the whole day might be thus consumed. He was willing to give a fair vote on the resolution on Monday; and, with a view to proceed to other business, he moved that the whole subject be laid upon the table; which was decided in the negative—yeas 59, nays 92.

Mr. Sherman having voted in the affirmative, now changed his vote to the negative—the majority side—for the purpose of moving a reconsideration of the vote.

Mr. Stevenson moved to lay this motion on the table; disagreed to—yeas 87, nays 91. The resolution was subsequently laid on the table—yeas 88, nays 81.

Mr. Curtis called up the Pacific railroad bill; and a point of order was raised as to the necessity of its receiving its first consideration in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. The Speaker decided that it contained

an appropriation of bonds to the amount of \$50,000,000, to be redeemed in thirty years, and must therefore be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

The House went into Committee—Mr. Grow in the chair—and proceeded to the consideration of the Nebraska railroad bill; without making much progress thereon, the Committee rose.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from Mr. Ford, proposing to give up his contract if Congress shall immediately put into operation the Government Printing Establishment, and saying that the reduced prices of printing are not remunerative; referred to the Committee on Printing.

The House then adjourned.

Items Telegraphed from Washington.

Washington, Dec. 17.—At the meeting of the Pennsylvania delegation last night, including the two Senators, Mr. Stevens alone being absent, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in our judgment it is the opinion of the people of Pennsylvania that the constitutional rights of all sections should be respected and secured.

Resolved, That all the laws should be faithfully and promptly executed, and that the Union of the States, the Constitution and laws of the United States, should be maintained and enforced in all their integrity.

At the conference of the Ohio delegation to-night, all were present except Senator Wade and Representative Wade. Though no resolution was passed, the concurrent sentiment was the maintenance of the Union and the enforcement of the laws.

The members of the New York delegation met on Sunday night at John Cochran's room, to consult upon future action, without regard to party lines. Mr. Reynolds introduced a resolution, drawn by himself, affirming, after a preamble stating the basis of the present Union and Constitution, that the Union must and shall be preserved, pledging New York to the support of it. Slavery extension and the right of secession and coercion are ignored altogether. The language is very conciliatory, but calm and decided. The proposition met with general support, except on the part of Mr. Sickles, who introduced an amendment, proposing a meeting and consultation between the New York and Virginia delegations upon the crisis of affairs, for the purpose of securing a union of action between those two great States. Sickles's proposition met with no general favor, and was not adopted. Reynolds's was adopted by almost unanimous consent—only Sickles, Barr, and Maylay, opposing it strongly. Briggs, Cochran, Haskin, Clarke, and all the Republicans, supported it.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—An accident, attended with a fatal result, occurred on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, near Mount Clare station, on Monday evening, about six o'clock. Mr. Elias Diven, the regulator of the trains, was engaged in making up a train at the time. Standing on the platform of a car in motion, he made a step forward, when his foot caught in the break, and he was thrown across the track, the wheels of the car passing over his leg and breast, killing him almost instantly.

BUSINESS ON THE LAKES.—The commerce of the lakes, of which Michigan is the head, is an evidence of the condition of the American Mediterranean countries. The traffic during the past year amounts to \$600,000,000, being more than the exports and imports of the whole United States. The tonnage of the lakes, steam and sail, is 500,000 tons. Freight has gone up to unprecedented prices. The old freight from Milwaukee or Chicago to Buffalo was low at five cents, high at ten, but this year it began at ten, and is now twenty cents.

MARYLAND ITEMS.—We learn from a gentleman who has just returned from a visit to Vienna, Dorchester county, Md., that snow fell to the depth of thirteen inches in that village on Saturday last; the weather still continues very cold. A valuable colored man, belonging to Col. Hodson, of Vienna, was frozen to death on the night of the 15th inst., while on his way home from "Big Mills," a distance of some three miles only.

ZOUAVES IN NEW YORK.—The principal members of the Zouave theatrical company, which performed in the camp before Sebastopol, and since received congé to visit London and this country, have arrived in New York, and attracted a great deal of attention in Broadway. It is stated that arrangements are in progress for the appearance of this unique corps dramatique at Niblo's Garden. The Zouaves wear the usual costume of civilians, except the fez cap, a distinguishing mark of the arm of the service to which they are attached.

THE U. S. ARMY FOR UNION.—It is stated on good authority that the sentiment of the entire army of the United States, among officers of all grades and natives, on the question of the day, is for Union. Gen. Scott, in whom the profoundest confidence is placed, notwithstanding the rumors of his resignation, is known to be a staunch Union man.

The Persia, from Liverpool on the 14th inst., and due on Wednesday or Thursday next, has \$1,000,000 in gold on board; and the Etos and Atlantic—the latter now fully due at this port—have about \$500,000 more, making, with that received by the Europa last week, nearly, or quite, \$2,000,000 in specie from England since the 1st instant.—N. Y. Paper.

A COW-CATCHER TOO MUCH FOR A BEAR.—On Thursday last, a large black bear was mutilated by the cow-catcher of a locomotive, near Wheeling, Va., and subsequently killed. He weighed two hundred and eighty pounds.

Spaulding, the "prepared glue" man, gives a New York paper \$31,000 for a single column of advertisements in all its issues for one year.

A deputation, including two members of Parliament, left London on the 4th inst., for Caceres, to invite Garibaldi to visit England.

The present population of Pennsylvania is set down at 2,013,441, an increase of 601,665, or 26 per cent. in ten years.

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, &c.
A YEN'S CHERRY PECTORAL.
Jayne's Expectorant.
Stabler's Expectorant.
Tyler's Syrup Gum Arabic.
Brown's Bronchial Troches.
Wistar's Cough Lozenges.
Wistar's Balm Wild Cherry.
Swayne's Syrup Wild Cherry.
Bryant's Pulmonic Wafer.

For sale by CHARLES STOTT,
No. 375 Pennsylvania avenue.
nov 26—lawlm

FOR RENT.
A FINE PARLOR, on the first floor, and three Chambers on the floor above, at No. 276 Pennsylvania avenue, two doors east of "Kirkwood House."
dec 1—tf

Latest by Telegraph.

SOUTH CAROLINA CONVENTION.

Columbia, Dec. 17.—The Convention reassembled at 7 P. M.

Mr. Inglis introduced a resolution in effect that a committee of [blank] members be appointed to draft an ordinance proper to be adopted by the Convention, in order to accomplish the purpose of the Convention, and that individual members desirous of submitting for the consideration of the Convention any draft or scheme, be requested to hand the same in without delay; also, that the acts of the General Assembly of this State, providing for the assembling of the Convention, be referred to the same committee, with instructions to report thereon.

The Chair appointed a Clerk, Messenger, and Doorkeeper.

Ex-Gov. Adams introduced the commissioners from Alabama and Mississippi, who were received with much applause by the galleries.

The commissioner from Alabama spoke first, and the Mississippi commissioner followed, both making moderate addresses, principally showing that they were present by the authority of the Governors of their respective States, in accordance with the desire of a majority of their people.

The first resolution for the appointment of a committee on the ordinance report was then adopted—159 yeas, no nays.

On the second resolution, Gadsbury moved to fill the blank with "twenty-one." Mr. Rhett moved to amend the resolution by inserting other matters for consideration of the committee, which may be presented to them.

The amendment was discussed at length, and rejected, and the original proposition, with the blank filled with "twenty-one," was adopted.

Mr. Manigault offered a resolution earnestly requesting the commissioners from Alabama and Mississippi to meet with the Convention at Charleston, which was adopted.

Mr. Pope moved a vote of thanks to the Baptist denomination, for the use of the church, which was unanimously carried.

The credentials of the commissioners were ordered to be spread upon the minutes of the Convention.

At 10.20 P. M., on motion of Mr. Keitt, the Convention adjourned to meet in Charleston at 4 P. M. to-morrow (Tuesday).

BRANCHVILLE, Dec. 18, 10 A. M.—

The train, consisting of eight large passenger coaches, containing about four hundred members of the Convention, Legislature, and visitors, has arrived here, on its way to Charleston.

ARRIVAL AT CHARLESTON.

Charleston, Dec. 18.—The State Legislature and Sovereign Convention reached this city at 1 P. M. They were greeted at the depot by a salute of fifteen guns, by the Marion Artillery, two pieces. This company was in line in two and a half hours after the first member received his orders to parade. The fifteen guns were for the fifteen slave States.

In the depot the battalion of State Cadets, under command of Major Stevens, were drawn up in two files, through which the members and delegates passed. Major Stevens mounted the platform of the car and greeted the President as follows:

"MR. PRESIDENT: On hearing that the Convention of South Carolina was about to visit the Metropolis of the State, as an officer of the State, I could not resist the impulse of my heart to bring young Carolina, as represented by the battalion of State Cadets to do honor to the sovereignty of the State, and join with us in this testimony of respect. You have been welcomed by the guns of the Marion Artillery, guns which are as ready to defend the rights of the State, as they are ready to escort you, as the representative of this Convention, to your residence."

The battalion then shouldered arms, and escorted him to his carriage. The Cadets were then joined by the Artillery, who escorted him to the Mills House.

After the soldiers had formed a line, Gen. Jamison alighted. The battalion presented arms, and Gen. Jamison, with his head uncovered, said:

"MAJOR STEVENS: In the name of the Convention, allow me to return you my profound acknowledgments for the honor you have conferred by this escort. You will at once perceive the propriety, that on this occasion I should say no more than this—that in coming to your ancient and honored city, the Convention comes prepared to sign an ordinance which is to make the State free and independent." [Three cheers for the Convention, and three for the Cadets.]

THE ROYALTY CONVENTION—SECOND DAY.

At 4 o'clock, P. M., at the Institute Hall, about one hundred and fifty delegates were present; the galleries were crowded by at least seven hundred spectators, male and female.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Furlan.

Mr. Rhett offered a resolution that a committee of members be appointed to prepare an address to the people of the Southern States, which was amended by inserting "seven" in the blank, and adopted.

Mr. Middleton offered a resolution that the President be authorized to appoint an assistant clerk. He said it was apparently impossible for one clerk to do the business.

Mr. Adams said he did not think it proper. In the Convention of 1830, of 250 members, there was one clerk. If it was really necessary, he would be willing to have two.

Mr. Simmons thought it unfavorable to be multiplying officers, and the resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. Orr moved that the Charleston delegation be requested, by the Convention, to procure a more suitable hall, which was carried.

Mr. Hutson offered a resolution, that four standing committees be appointed for this Convention, each consisting of 7 members, as follows: 1. A Committee on Relations with the slaveholding States of North America. 2. A Committee on Foreign Relations. 3. A Committee on Commercial Relations. 4. A Committee on the Constitution of the State.

Mr. Richardson moved that the resolution be printed, and made the order for to-morrow at 1 P. M., which was carried.

Mr. Quattlebaum offered a resolution, that a committee of three be appointed to receive proposals for printing the proceedings, to report as early as possible; which was carried.

Mr. McGrath offered a resolution that so much of the message of the President of the United States as relates to what he designates the property of the United States in South Carolina be referred to a committee of —, to report of what such property consists; how it was acquired; and whether the purposes for which it was so acquired can be enjoyed by the United States after the State of South Carolina shall have seceded, consistently with the dignity and safety of the State; and that the said committee further report the value of the property of the United States not in South Carolina, and the value of the share thereof to which South Carolina would be entitled, upon an equitable division thereof among the States. [Applause in the galleries.] (Mr. Adams said: "I will certainly move to have the galleries cleared, if there is any more such disturbance. This is a deliberative body." The President said: "I take this occasion to say, that, by a rule of this

body, it is my duty to suppress every disturbance in the galleries or lobbies. It is manifest that this Convention cannot act with due deliberation, when its proceedings may be disturbed by applause or censure. The Chair relies on the propriety of a Charleston audience, and trusts that it will have no occasion hereafter to allude to the subject. This must and will be enforced.")

Mr. Moore moved that Mr. McGrath's resolution be a special order for to-morrow, at 1 P. M.; which was carried.

Two new members presented their credentials.

The Chair stated that he had received a document, after the adjournment yesterday, at Columbia, which purports to be an address from a portion of the Georgia Legislature, addressed to this Convention.

The document named was laid on the table. The President named the committee on Mr. Inglis's resolution of yesterday, namely: Messrs. Inglis, Rhett, Cheanut, Orr, Gregg, Duncan, and Hutson; and also on the resolution to prepare an address to the people of the Southern States, namely: Messrs. Rhett, Calhoun, Finlay, Wilson, Desaussure, Cheeves, and Tracy; also, on printing, Messrs. Quattlebaum, Simmons, Kinsler, and De Treville.

A resolution was offered, that it is expedient that a council of five citizens of this State be appointed to act with the Governor of the State as counselors and advisers, to be called the Council of Safety, and that it be referred to a committee of the Convention, to be reported on by ordinance or otherwise.

Mr. Orr moved to postpone action on it until to-morrow; which was carried.

Mr. Maszys moved that the address of the Georgia Legislature be read.

Mr. Inglis moved to refer it to the Committee on Foreign Relations; both of which were lost.

After the several committees were requested to remain, the Convention adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

Appearance of the Town.

Numerous freshly-planted trees are seen in the streets, outside of the gutters. Cockades and Palmetto flags are waving from every prominent point. To the left of the Merchants Hotel is a splendid flag-staff, from which waves a white flag, with a green Palmetto tree and a single red star.

POLITICAL REACTION IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston, Dec. 18.—A strong address to the people of Massachusetts has been published, denouncing the unconstitutionality of the personal liberty bill, and recommending its repeal. It is signed by thirty-five gentlemen, including ex-Chief Justice Shaw, R. R. Curtis, late Judge of the United States Supreme Court, ex-Governors Lincoln, Clifford, Washburn, Gardner, and other eminent citizens, representing nearly every county in the State.

NOMINATIONS OF THE ALABAMA CONVENTION.
Mobile, Dec. 18.—An immense co-operation meeting was held here last night, nominating, with great unanimity, Messrs. Garland, Gooden, W. D. Dunn, John A. Winston, and Robert H. Smith, for delegates to the State Convention.

SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP BURNED AT NEW YORK.
New York, Dec. 18.—The steamship John A. King took fire at her dock this morning. She was hauled into the stream, where she now lies, burning from stem to stern.

Second Dispatch.
The John A. King is still burning below decks, and is almost completely destroyed. She was valued at \$160,000, and was partly insured and owned in Charleston and here.

FIRE IN BUFFALO—LOSS OF LIFE.
Buffalo, Dec. 18.—The tavern connected with the extensive cattle yard of Burrus & Dickey was entirely destroyed by fire on Saturday night. All the inmates escaped but two—Phineas Dickey, a son of one of the proprietors, and Jane Burns, a servant. Miss Ellen Dickey threw herself from a second-story window, severely injuring her spine. There were more or less injured in escaping, and all suffered intensely from the cold, being obliged to remain unsheltered in their night clothes. Loss on building and furniture, about \$6,000; insured for \$3,000.

STEAMSHIP COLLISION.
New York, Dec. 18.—The steamships James Adger and the R. R. Cuyler, from Charleston and Savannah, came in collision this morning. The former's stern and rudder was carried away, and the latter was badly damaged in her bow.

DEATH OF THE BRITISH CONSUL AT BALTIMORE.
Baltimore, Dec. 17.—William Henry Oveden, the British Consul, died here to-day, of a disease of the brain, induced by a severe cold.

MURDER IN PHILADELPHIA.
Philadelphia, Dec. 18.—This evening, as Edward Brown, a wholesale liquor merchant, was endeavoring to collect a bill from Dennis McCarthy, the latter shot him. The ball took effect in the eye, causing immediate death. McCarthy gave himself up. He alleges it was done out of self-defense.

NEW YORK MARKETS.
New York, Dec. 18.—Cotton firm. Sales of 1,200 bales. Flour five cents higher. Sales of 16,000 bbls. Ohio \$5.05 @ \$5.25. Southern \$4.90 @ \$5.25. Wheat one cent higher, closing firm. Sales of 56,000 bushels. Western red \$1.20. White \$1.24 @ \$1.30. Corn firm. Sales of 76,000 bushels. Mixed 62 @ 65. Pork heavy. Mess \$15.50 @ \$16.00. Prime \$10.00 @ \$11.50. Lard steady. Whisky lower at 18 cents. Groceries unchanged. Orleans molasses 30 @ 35 cents. Spirits of turpentine dull. Rosin dull at \$1.15. Rice steady at 21 @ 31 cents.

REDUCED TARIFF OF PRICES FOR ARTICLES adapted for Christmas and New Year presents. Shawls, Cloaks, Silk Robes, Velvet Cloaks, Silk Dresses, and many new and stylish WOOLLEN DRESS FABRICS.

With all other kinds of first class Dry Goods in general and special use—the tariff of prices on the whole of which has been reduced to the present depressed value.

Carpets, Oil-Cloths, Curtains, Rugs, &c., upper floors.

Blankets, Comforts, House Linens, &c., basement and the "vaults."

Strangers, sojourners, and citizens, will inspect our stock at their pleasure—an examination implies no obligation to purchase.

FERRY & BROTHER,
Penn. avenue and Ninth streets,
dec 19—10tdif Ferry Building.

F A I R.

THE ladies of Gorseuch Chapel Mite Society will have a fair at Potomac Hall, corner of Eleventh street and Maryland avenue, commencing on Thursday, the 20th inst., at seven o'clock, and continuing for several days.

Admittance—adults, ten cents; children, five cents.
dec 19—1w

THE Republican Association of the Fifth and Sixth Wards will hold a special meeting at Old Fellows Hall, Navy Yard, this (Wednesday) evening, at seven o'clock. Punctual attendance is required.
CHARLES SLEIGH,
Recording Secretary.
dec 19